

THE LOUISIANIAN.

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Wm. G. Brown, Editor.

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NOTICE.

All communications must be addressed, "Editor of the LOUISIANIAN," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

BE KIND TO YOUR MOTHER.

BY FRANCES S. SMITH.

Be kind to your mother! Oh, be not ungrateful when age dims her eye, or disease marks her

face.

No fault in mankind shows more glaring and

blatant than that which would lead us her foibles to

blame.

She has borne with our follies in life's early stage,

And should we not, then, bear with hers in her

age?

Be kind to your mother! Has she not stood

near you

When loathsome disease caused all others to

depart?

To comfort, to solace, to nurse and to cheer

you,

Yes, even, if called on, to suffer and die!

Then in her decline you should never demur,

If you have to labor and suffer for her.

Be kind to your mother! Be dutiful and

grateful.

The heart's deepest reverence and love are her

due.

And if of these natural claims you're neglectful,

Look not for respect from your children's

eyes.

Each unkind action against you is scored,

And when you grow old you will reap your

reward.

Be kind to your mother, for fast she is falling,

And soon she will sink beneath the sad weight

of years.

And all your regrets will then prove unavailing.

Your actions cannot be erased by your tears.

Thy grateful well your passions—be patient and

kind.

Thy love that a mother expects from her

child.

OUR STORY TELLER.

TIME WASTED;

OR

LIZZIE MARSHALL'S LOVE STORY.

BY JANE GRAY SEAGER.

Thirty years ago to-day I placed my

and couplings in that of Fenton Fern-

old, and promised to be his bride.

I was an old maid now, but notwithstanding

the lapse of time I cannot tell my

story without emotion. My eyes are

dimmed with age, and then, too, there is

an unnatural moisture gathering in them,

then I attempt to recall the event, which

renders it difficult to trace the large blue

lines on my paper. Ah me! ah me!

You are listening and so I will com-

mence by telling you that I was not

so. Neither was I an heiress, but on

the contrary was plain, poor Lizzie

Marshall. But I was the minister's

daughter, a fact which aided in securing

me a certain kind of popularity during

the annual church fairs. I had received

the best education the Academy of May-

field afforded.

Fenton Fernhold had come from New

York to our quiet little village to spend

the summer months, in hopes that the

country air would restore his

strength, which for some months pre-

viously had been waning.

yard, where naught but the warbling of the birds as they flitted from branch to branch above our heads, disturbed the serenity of the twilight hour, we plighted our truths by the formal exchanges of rings, and vows of eternal love and constancy were registered in Heaven.

I wondered how Fenton Fernhold could fancy me, when there were so many pretty girls in our village; for he tall and graceful, with dark clustering curls, and deep hazel eyes—seemed to me a very prince.

To say that I loved him did not at all express my feelings—I worshiped, I adored him. My happiness was as complete as mortal's can be. Time sped so rapidly that the few intervening weeks ere Fenton Fernhold should be obliged to return to the city passed as though but days. October came all too soon, and brought with her the day when we must part.

The last good-by had been said; the last long and loving kiss had been given and received. Oh! that last sacred and hallowed kiss! it still burns upon my lips, though withered and cold they are—almost to iciness—and thrills my soul with new life, notwithstanding old and infirm as my frame is.

Ah! ye who have given and received that last kiss, so full of love and confidence, but to have the cup of sweet elixir dashed from your lips, and the bitter quassia installed, know only how to sympathize with the poor old maid who is trying to tell her story that it may serve as a beacon of light to younger and handsomer maidens.

He had said when he pressed my hand between both his own on that ever-to-be-remembered morning.

"Only think, darling! A few months longer, and we will have no more of these unpleasant partings! So, cheer up!" he added, for I was beginning to feel a presentiment of evil. "Come, you are nervous!" he said, noticing my despondency. "The air is chilly. See you are shivering as though of ague; so one more parting kiss, and I must be off to the station or lose the train."

So saying, he drew my head upon his breast and pressed a long and loving kiss upon my cold lips, and a hearty "God bless you!" was for the last time said, and Fenton Fernhold was gone.

Letters came often, and on Christmas he was again with me, this time a guest at my father's house, and then I tried to laugh at my foolish fears, and with the new year I began to prepare for our anticipated nuptials, which event had been arranged to take place early in June.

It was near the close of a sultry day in May, the clouds that gathered black and heavy, threatened to break forth in storm and thunder. I had worked hard to finish my modest little trousseau, and, after having laid the last article, carefully into my new traveling trunk, which occupied a conspicuous place in my boudoir, I had partly, by way of recreation, and partly on a charitable errand, taken a run across the fields to Widow Crompton's cottage, when the clouds momentarily became denser, and I pressed my way hastily in hopes to reach the little old-fashioned church, in whose shady porch I meant to shelter myself from the storm.

The big drops had just begun to fall, as I reached the narrow graveled walk leading to the old "stone steps," which were partially covered with moss. It was now almost dark, and I felt a little nervous, when I looked out across the churchyard, and saw the many white marble tablets standing out in bold relief from the dark background, admonishing us that our earthly pilgrimage is but a day as it were, and that there is a life beyond for which we must prepare.

As I entered the porch I perceived two figures standing at the furthest end—one a lady dressed in elegant mourning attire. She stood facing me. Her heavy crepe veil thrown back, disclosed a face that once must have been of rare beauty, and which now would chain and fascinate the beholder. The hair was still very black, with a rich purple hue, and an occasional thread of silver shone out from the luxuriant mass, and the large black eyes sparkled lustreously, whilst the long, heavy lashes swept the acutely pale cheek—all of which spoke a tale of sorrow.

I had concealed myself behind one of the pillars, and had evidently not been seen.

Notwithstanding that I had been fascinated by the extraordinary and singular beauty of the lady, it was the gentleman who riveted my gaze. Tall, slender, and with dark curling hair, he stood erect, hat in hand, and with just a little hauteur in his voice, as he said:

"Lauretta," laying his hand gently upon her shoulder, and slowly stooping until his glossy dark curls touched her forehead, "darling, must it ever be thus? not one word of sympathy, affection, nor pity even?" and his voice trembled, and a tear glistened in his dark hazel eye, and fell upon his handsome though pale cheek.

"And is it always to be thus?" he again asked. "And is your decision irrevocable?"

"It is irrevocable," calmly replied the proud though grief-stricken beauty.

I waited to hear no more, but tottered out and cast myself upon the damp earth, beneath the shade of the dear old oak, whose friendly branches had sheltered me from childhood, from many a thunder storm, as well as from the too-hot rays of the summer sun. I buried my face in my hands and wept aloud. No, I had not been mistaken, it was Fenton Fernhold. But the lady—who was she? Few strangers came to Mayfield.

As soon as the rain slackened, I dashed away my tears, and hastened homeward. I had not a doubt but Fenton Fernhold would domicile himself at my father's house that night; for I believed that he still intended to marry me, but that he and this strange beauty had been lovers, and by some freak of fortune had been separated, and that they had met again by accident, and he finding that he still retained for her the ruling passion, had attempted to renew his addresses, and having been rejected, would return to me.

But days passed and he came not; and then a letter came. I knew the writing, and hastily tore it open, and read, with throbbing brow: He was coming; would be with me the next week, and I must be ready to be married the day after his arrival, and start on a tour of the lakes. My blood boiled in my veins; I would not marry the man who had been jilted by a proud, imperious beauty. Not I, though I were both poor and plain; and so I bundled up all of his dear letters—such precious love missives—together with the engagement ring, and all the little tokens of affection that his loving heart had prompted, and sent them forthwith, with a letter demanding mine in return, and saying that I deemed any explanation of my conduct superfluous, and should give none.

A few days later, and one day our faithful old house-keeper informed me that a gentleman was despatched with my father's whom she believed to be Fenton Fernhold. I waited the termination of the interview with much emotion, for I half-remembered my hasty decision. Soon the door at the end of hall which separated my father's study from the main part of the house, slowly opened, and upon the threshold stood my father, looking ten years older than when I had seen him at breakfast; and by his side stood the man whom I had taken in the twilight of the old church porch to be Fenton Fernhold.

"Lizzie, child, come here," called my father, who sank into the nearest chair, as he took my hand and placed it in that of the stranger, saying: "forgive me, forgive me if you can, the misery he has caused your family."

And holding my hand, he told me that he was the brother of Fenton Fernhold, and that on the evening in question he had made a flying visit to our village in search of his only sister, who, some years previously, had married against the wishes of their father, for which disobedience he had disinherited her, and now that her husband was dead they were trying to prevail upon her to return to her once happy home, but she still resolutely refused their hospitality, and had recently taken up her abode in a little cottage near Mayfield, and having met her near the church, as he was hastening from the station to her home, they had entered the porch to shield themselves from the storm; and that his brother, being in-

soluble in his grief, had placed her letters in his hands, with instructions to deliver them, and had then sailed for a foreign land. It is needless to attempt to portray my misery. Year after year has passed away, and he comes not, and probably are this the great hungry waves of the mighty ocean have swallowed him up; or—what?—what's that? Did somebody say Lizzie? See, my hand shakes so I can't write.

"Auntie, a gentleman to see you," cries my little niece; Gracie, as she dashed unceremoniously into my boudoir, "and he would come right up, and wouldn't wait in the parlor," she added.

"Why, bless me! who is this?" I asked trying to burnish up my glasses with a corner of my apron, and looking up, I saw in the dim twilight a tall man, with very white hair, just entering the door, and before I could properly adjust my glasses, I was caught up in a pair of strong arms, and a familiar voice whispered, "Lizzie," and a pair of warm lips touched mine, producing a little prickling, though not unpleasant sensation, the only kiss of the kind I had received for thirty years.

"Lizzie, darling, come now, there is just time to reach the old church before dark, so be quick and brush back those stray gray locks behind that pretty little cap, and let us be off," and before I could realize it, the long-quafted quassia cup had been dashed to the floor and broken in a dozen pieces, and my lips were sipping the sweet elixir of love from the golden-rimmed cup of joy.

Trust not, always to appearances, and be not too hasty in your judgement, lest ye scatter broadcast sorrow and grief, where you desire only sunshine and happiness.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Second Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY JANUARY 8, 1871.

[Continued from our last Number.]

Mr. Lynch, of Iberville, nominated Mr.

R. H. Isabelle.

Mr. Morris, of Ascension, nominated

Mr. Jeff Stokes.

Mr. Murray, of Orleans, nominated Mr.

W. S. Mudgett.

Mr. Davis, of Orleans, nominated Mr.

E. Thomas.

Mr. Stamps, of Jefferson, nominated

Mr. J. Beale.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, nominated

Mr. J. A. Craig.

On motion, the nominations were closed.

The roll was called with the following

result:

The following members voted for Jeff

Stokes:

Adolphe, Morris, Riley, Sartain, Tureau,

E. Williams, H. Williams—7.

The following members voted for

Daniel George:

Carr, Abel, Barker, Broussard, Brown,

Bryan, Buckingham, Butler, Charles, Dar-

by, Demas, Durio, Ellis, P. Harper, Hamp-

stead, Huston, Killen, La Saleniere, Laurent,

H. Lott, J. B. Lott, McFarland, Moncure,

Nelson, Pond, Souer, Stanton, Tatman,

Washington of Assumption, Whyland, York-

Young—81.

The following named members voted

for W. W. Johnson:

Antoine, Barrett, Burch, Quinn and

Waters—5.

The following named members voted

for W. S. Mudgett:

Bowen, Carter, Floyd, Gaddis, Gardner,

W. Harper, Johnson, Kinella, Matthews,

Murray, Ong, Oplatok, Otto, Schumacher,

Ullman, Wand, Worrall—17.

The following named members voted

for Edward Thomas:

Belot, Davis, Dewees, Kenner, Marie, Mc-

Carthy, Ringgold, Stinson, Tournoir—9.

The following named members voted

for Mr. Beals:

Gartakamp, Stamps—2.

The following named members voted

vote:

for Joseph A. Craig.

Blunt, Crawford, Davidson, Faulkner,

Hyams, Kearson, Wilson—7.

The following named members voted

for R. H. Isabelle:

Bentley, Brewster, Buchanan, Douglas,

Lynch, Moore, Murphy, Henderson, Wil-

liams—8.

Mr. Quinn, of Orleans, moved to drop

all but the two highest names.

Carried.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

The following named members voted

for Daniel George:

Carr, Abel, Barker, Belot, Blunt, Brew-

ster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Bucking-

ham, Butler, Crawford, Darby, Darins-

burg, Davidson, Dewees, Faulkner, Fon-

telien, Gartakamp, Peter Harper, Hemp-

stead, Huston, Killen, La Saleniere, Lau-

rent, Harry Lott, Lynch, Marvin, Math-

thews, McCarthy, McFarland, Moncure,

Morris, Nelson, Otto, Pond, Sartain,

George Smith, Souer, Stanton, Tatman,

Thompson, Tournoir, Washington of As-

sumption, Whyland, York—46.

The following named members voted

for W. S. Mudgett:

Adolphe, Antoine, Barrett, Bentley,

Bowen, Buchanan, Burch, Carter, Davis,

Demas, Douglas, Floyd, Gaddis, Gar-

dner, William Harper, Johnson, Kearson,

Kinella, Joseph B. Lott, Mahoney, Marie,

Morphy, Murray, Ong, Oplatok, Overton,

Quinn, Raby, Riley, Schumacher, Stamps,

Tureau, Ullman, Verrett, Wand, Waters,

Washington of Concordia, Wilson, Ed-

ward, Williams, Henderson Williams,

Worrall, Young—42.

The following named members voted

for Mr. Edward Thomas:

Kenner, Ringgold—2.

Mr. Daniel George having received a

majority of the votes cast, was declared

elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. R. C. Howard moved that

Mr. R. C. Howard be elected Postmaster

by acclamation.

Carried.

Mr. R. C. Howard was declared elect-

ed Postmaster by acclamation.

Nominations for Door-Keeper being

next in order—

Mr. Washington, of Assumption, nomi-

nated William Murrell.

Mr. Adolphe, of Orleans, nominated

Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Quinn, of Orleans, nominated Mr.

Dewees.

Mr. Barrett, of Orleans, nominated Mr.

Wallace.

Mr. Bowen, of Orleans, nominated Mr.

Collins.

Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, nominated Mr.

Mason.

Mr. Fastman, of St. Landry, nominated

Mr. Enxiciou.

And Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, nomi-

nated Mr. Popkins.

On motion, the nominations were closed.

The roll was called with the following

result:

The following named members voted

for William Murrell:

Abel, Baker, Barrow, Bentley, Blunt,

Brewster, Brown, Buckingham, Burch,

Davidson, Demas, Dewees, Douglas,

Faulkner, Floyd, Gaddis, Gardner, Gar-

takamp, Peter Harper, Hempstead, Hyams,

Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kin-

ella, La Saleniere, Laurent, Joseph B.

Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Mathews,

McFarland, Moncure, Moore, Morris,

Murray, Ong, Oplatok, Otto, Pond, Raby,

Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher,

Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Thomp-

son, Tureau, Verrett, Wilson, Washing-

ton, of Concordia, Henderson Williams,

Worrall, York, Young—63.

The following named members voted

for Mr. Stevens:

Adolphe, Barker, Belot, Buchanan, Dar-

ingsburg, McCarthy, Morphy, Tournoir,

E. Williams—9.

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THURSDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1871.

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We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

OUR COURSE VINDICATED.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

The action of the House on Tuesday, we regard as a triumphant vindication of the course taken by the Louisianaian, when it opposed the election of Mr. Carr to the Speakership. We do not write now for the purpose of arousing animosities, but with the sole view of calling the attention of our friends to the fact, that the counsels of our paper are entitled to some consideration.

There is an incident belonging to the development of character in connection with the change of Speakers and the conduct of members since the opening of the session which deserves notice. Perhaps the strangest of all the strange things that have taken place in the House, within the last thirty days, was the position taken by certain gentlemen, and the argument they used to defeat the election of Mr. Carr, as Speaker. Men who refused to vote for Mr. Burch for Speaker when the House first organized, and Mr. Pinchback for the U. S. Senate, were found on Tuesday boldly advocating the election of Mr. Burch, because he was colored; strange conduct, gentlemen, passing strange!

As much as we desired to see Mr. Burch Speaker, for he was our first choice, we were much gratified to find our friends adhering to the agreement, thus demonstrating that when they make a promise it can be relied on.

A year ago, Mortimer Carr was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in place of Col. C. W. Lowell, because of the latter having accepted the Federal position of Post Master. Mr. Carr was the main cause of the displacement of Col. Lowell. The tables have been turned. At the opening of the session of '71, Mr. Carr, although his seat was justly contested, was elected Speaker before he had taken the oath as a member. The Committee on elections appointed by himself—entirely ignored the contest of Mr. Carr, and thus Mr. Carr laid the flinty union to his soul, that he was "all right," and immediately went to work to reward his friends and punish his foes. In his eagerness to do this work thoroughly and effectually, he overstepped the bounds of "forbearance," and report says he uttered the journal, that he and his man "Friday" might control a certain bill. That report says there is a "mouse" in.

Gentlemen of the House, you have done a noble work in forcing Mr. Carr to resign. Oh! be true, and justice will yet be meted out to that element of the Republican Party, that represents nine-tenths of the vote of the party in this State.

"All's well, that ends well."

The Editor of the Louisianaian Register must have been on a voyage, or on a "bust," or he must be a very perverse mortal. On no other hypothesis can we imagine the possibility of his egregious blunder in charging that Hon. J. Henri Burch voted for General West, and not for Senator Pinchback, for United States Senator. Look at the House journal friend.

For Dyspepsia, Nervousness, &c.—Talk of your patent medicines, or pessins, or any such remedies, please! We know the readiest, most economical, and most effectual, panacea to be found in this City; and it is this. Just take five cents, and get on one of the *Girod and Poydras*

street cars, and ride a couple of blocks down *Fulton street*, and if the jolting and excitement isn't "shocking" enough to cure you, you can't be cured, that's all. So try it.

HOW WILL IT BE?

At the concert to be given at Lyceum Hall on Feb. 13, by a committee of ladies, for the benefit of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, on St. Charles street, we are extremely anxious to know whether the invidious and abominable "caste" distinctions which prevail in that church, are to be observed in seating the audience at the concert, or whether for the purpose of raising money, (for the benefit of this Temple of the Albino, where the demon of prejudice has proudly stood at the door, and pointed the colored man "to the gallery" to worship God the manipulators of this concern are willing, for the occasion, to associate their sacred selves, "without regard to race, color or previous condition."

To none of our readers, it is more painful, than it is to us, to throw a damper on anything which the Ladies undertake, but we could not permit this notable occasion to pass, without this reference to an establishment whose practices are a standing insult to our people, and a disgrace to Christianity.

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES.

The New Orleans Times in its evening edition of January 31st criticizes Mr. Pinchback's speech on the resolution he introduced requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the repeal of laws imposing political disabilities, and as is customary with that paper makes a gross misrepresentation when it says: "Pinchback, the colored member of the Senate, who has put himself forward as the organ and representative of his race, in the scheme to Africanize the government of this State a few days ago, referred in a speech in the Senate, to the late civil war in this country as a struggle in which his race had no lot or part of which they were only uninterested spectators."

"Uninterested spectators," indeed! when over 200,000 colored men were in the federal army, among whom was Mr. Pinchback. Can it be possible that the Times is so ignorant of the history of the war as not to know of Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, Milliken Bend and Fort Pillow? Again, it says:

"How is it to be reconciled with the assumption and pretext of the war waged against the South, as a war to relieve the African race from a cruel bondage, and to elevate and improve their condition, and secure for them rights to which they were entitled and for which they aspired?"

We most emphatically deny the assertion, the war was not waged for the purpose of emancipating the negroes, and history will sustain our position; the war was for the Union. We would ask the Times man what would have been the fate of the colored people had the South accepted Mr. Lincoln's proposition in his proclamation of Sept. 22d, 1862? And what it will do with the statement the party it claims to represent has made, viz that Mr. Lincoln in his last interview with the confederate authorities agreed to continue slavery if the South would lay down its arms? And while we claim that the war was not waged for the purpose of emancipating and enfranchising the negroes, we are not unmindful of the fact that it was through the war that we obtained our liberty and enfranchisement, and that to the good and great men who championed our cause, we owe a debt of gratitude that will last as long as time itself. But in this class we by no means include every man who served in the Federal army.

It is curious to see how hard the New Orleans Times is laboring to keep the white people united against the colored people politically, would you not say? It is too late Mr. Times, the die is cast, the white as well as the colored people are determined hereafter to ignore color, parties will be made up with a view to the general good, without reference to color; you may try to create a "white" party or rather your efforts to create the impression that the colored people are trying to form a "black" party, will fail. The best evidence we can give you of it, is to call your attention to the action of the House of Representatives on Tuesday last. After Mr. Carr had resigned Mr. Carter was elected by the votes of both white and colored men; not because he was white, not because he was a Republican, for his opponents charged him with being a democrat, but because he was considered Independent, competent, and worthy. "Coming out of the east"

their shadows before them," and we are confident the good work thus happily begun will continue to be the rule, and if this be true, Mr. Pinchback need have no fear of the malignant attacks of the Times or any other paper of such mercenary tendencies as it is; for the people know too well why it fears the combination of the white and colored people politically; such a result would be the death, knell of many fat jobs, the Times contemplates having a finger in.

INVESTIGATION.—The House of Representatives yesterday, quickly responding to popular demands, authorized the Speaker to appoint a special committee to inquire into the disposition of the Contingent fund for the sessions of 1870 and 1871. A city paper charges that there are large defalcations.

REMODELING.—Following up the triumph of the new combination in the House, the Speaker was yesterday directed to remodel the various committees. In a day or two therefore the entire aspect of affairs will be changed.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Stagg & O'Neill, Patent Attorneys and dealers in all the newest and most useful patents of the age.

Give them a call at 180 Canal street and examine the many new and wonderful articles they have on exhibition there.

The petition to the City Council from one J. A. Fernandez to take all colored prisoners now in the Workhouse and employ them on his plantation at fifteen dollars a month, requires to our way of thinking, an unhesitating and indignant negative. On the very face of the application there is that insolent and unjust discrimination between criminals, on account of color. Granting the power of the Council to employ prisoners, otherwise than on works of public utility, what right has any man to the services of one set of prisoners more than to another? This matter we are glad to see has been referred to the Administrator of Police, and we have too much confidence in the discretion of Col. Lewis to suppose it possible for him to recommend the Council to accede to this outrageous petition.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The distress in Paris from scarcity of food is very great. Destruction of the railroads prevents rapid revictualing, but the Germans are supplying the necessities of the people from their own stores. The Germans will enforce a strict passport system during the armistice.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Entrance and egress to Paris is forbidden.

The re-opening of Paris is proceeding under German supervision.

Confidence is expressed at German headquarters that peace is secured.

The German troops are charged at being forbidden to enter Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The re-opening of the city was again postponed in consequence of the illness of Earl Granville.

Postal communication between London and Paris has been reopened.

The Prussians are driving cattle into Paris to feed the inhabitants.

Bismarck has notified the British Foreign Office that the Deirps line alone is at present available for the transportation of provisions to Paris, but that until sufficient supplies can be received, the Germans will share their stores with the citizens.

LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The armistice began instantly at Paris, and three days later in the departments, and expires on the 10th of February at noon.

Special by Telegram to the N. O. Times.

Paris, Jan. 31.—Lyon refuses to make terms with the Germans on the basis of a cession of French territory, and repudiates the armistice. They have sent a deputation to Gambetta, urging the continuation of war.

Demonstrations against the armistice are taking place in many parts of France.

Paris is still heavily invested by the Germans, and provisions are pouring in.

The French claim to have half a million of effective soldiers in the field to renew the war, and the conscription of 1871 will add three hundred thousand more.

Amsterdam, Germany, Jan. 31.—There is a general fear that peace can not be made yet.

Gambetta has ratified the capitulation and will not resign.

The Empress Eugenie has ordered the Duke de Perigord to quit her presence for "urging her obedient to the dishonouring of France."

Lyon.—It is reported that Gambetta has committed suicide.

Lyon, Jan. 31.—Matters in France have about culminated to a crisis on the 31st of January. The Prussians being anxious to secure a speedy success Napoleon III. should Bismarck's plan of evacuating the Empire be adopted, no woman at least should envy her situation under such circumstances, as she would find France a fiery old course, too unmanageable for any strength she could apply to the reins.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1—11:30 A. M.

COTTON.—The market opened with a moderate inquiry and a poor assortment on sale; but the latter has since been improved by the addition of fresh supplies. Buyers, however, claim concessions in view of the decline at New York, and the unfavorable news from Liverpool; and the sales went up only 1950 bales, partly at a shade under yesterday's figures.

Yesterday's sales reached 10,500 bales, the market closing at 10 1/2c. For Low Ordinary, 12 1/2c. for Ordinary, 13 1/2c. for Good Ordinary, 14 1/2c. for Low Middling, 14 1/2c. for Middling, 15 1/2c. for Strict Middling, and 15 1/2c. for Good Middling.

GOOD WATCHES AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchasers. Among our list will be found: A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn work, correct and serviceable articles, large or small size, in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of \$100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch, IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color, \$200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies, on Gent's size Watch), for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from \$18 up to \$300. Other Good Watches, equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to get up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, \$2 to \$5 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear etc. Bills of over \$12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of \$12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D. also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders

CHAS. P. NORTON & CO., Importers of Watches, etc., Established 1857, 106 Nassau St., N. Y.

B. T. WALSH.

110 CANAL STREET, 101 Near St. Charles, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS, CLOTHING, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Every Article Marked in Plain Figures

Goods sold on "cash" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction is returned and the money will be refunded.

Moderate Prices and Fresh Stock to select from are some of the inducements offered at

B. T. WALSH'S FURNISH AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM, 110 Canal St., near St. Charles, New Orleans.

Notice to Delinquent Tax-Payers

All delinquent tax-payers for the years 1860 to 1869 inclusive, are hereby notified to come forward and settle immediately at my office the same, in order to avoid further cost.

Parties desiring to ascertain the amount of their taxes, are requested to call at my office where all information will be promptly given.

C. S. BAUVINET, Civil Sheriff, Parish Orleans, Jan. 15th, 1871.

WALTHAM WATCHES. THE BALANCE WHEEL.

WALTHAM WATCH.

4 times second, 340 times a minute, 14,400 times an hour, 345,600 times a day, 2,419,200 times a week, 10,368,000 times a month, 126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch will fulfill all these requirements. I would once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil at that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch CONTAINS 5 Spring, 9 jewels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts, making altogether 186 separate pieces.

All Genuine Waltham Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS, THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

A Genuine Waltham Watch is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the wheels, springs, etc., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a GREAT ADVANTAGE.

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a trifling expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH is made with special reference to DURABILITY.

Other Watches will run for a year or two, and require constant repairs; but a Waltham Watch WILL RUN FAITHFULLY FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches, IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES, \$18 IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70.

We have prepared an ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST, which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows: Messrs. Howard & Co., 785 Broadway, New York.

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in the Louisianaian.

(Sign name and address in full) WITHOUT EXPENSE.

Refund the Money. We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more, or sought at other stores.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, and OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A SHIPMENT OF ORCHARD OR TEXAS BUT A WATCH FROM THE SHIPMENT WILL COST YOU NO MORE THAN IF YOU WERE IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any imitation, gilt plated, Ordre or Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell in any other.

Let your order go to a French Letter Address in FULL. All cash orders sent to our New York office.

Howard & Co. 785 Broadway, New York.

JULES ABELARD, Carpenter and Builder, 237 JULIA STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

STAGG AND O'NEILL PATENT ATTORNEYS.

Dealers in all of the NEWEST and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of real merit as the inventive spirit of the times demands. The progressive temper of the age, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country we extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of REGISTERED AND PATENTED ARTICLES.

Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the MODUS OPERANDI OF THE PATENT OFFICE, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Caveats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, and at less cost to the INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular address, STAGG & O'NEILL, 180 Canal Street, New Orleans.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to A. D. SHELTON, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to J. H. WINGFIELD, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

General Superintendent Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on Monday, November 21, 1870, and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points.

NORTH, EAST AND WEST. Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:30 A. M. Arriving at 6:30 P. M.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets. J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS' ATTENTION.

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 6 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northern Mail.

Time to New York, 70 hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M. Ticket Office, New Orleans, Iron Building, corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWELL, General Superintendent; J. R. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

E. D. FROST, General Superintendent; D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.

W. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

Continued from First Page.

Examine the books, accounts and vouchers of the State Treasurer: J. H. Bowen, of Orleans; L. J. Sone, of Avoyelles; A. Belot, of Orleans; H. J. Hyams, of West Baton Rouge; Victor E. McCarthy, of Orleans.

Mr. Davis, of Orleans, under suspension of the rules, introduced the following resolution, which was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Hall of the House of Representatives be and is hereby granted to veterans of 1814 and 1815 on Sunday, the eighth instant, for the purpose of celebrating the fifty-seventh anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

Mr. Abel, of Bossier, as chairman of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, under a suspension of the rules, introduced the following resolution, which was read:

Resolved, That in all cases of contest for the seat of a member of the House of Representatives, duly returned by the Board of Returning Officers, and sworn in according to law, the contesting party shall receive no mileage or per diem unless he establish his claim to the contested seat and is sworn in and seated.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved its adoption, and called for the previous question, which was ordered.

Upon the adoption of the resolution, the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Antoine, of Orleans, and Young, of Concordia, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abel, Adolphe, Barker, Barrow, Bryan, Butler, Carter, Chichester, Darby, Davidson, Durio, Ellis, Fontelieu, Hyams, Killen, La Saliniere, Llamblanc, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Murray, Nelson, Oplatok, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Rigold, Sartain, Schumacher, Stanton, Thompson, Tournoir, Ullman, Wand, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Whyland, E. Williams, Worrall, Young—80.

Nays: Antoine, Barrett, Blunt, Burch, Crawford, Durio, P. Harper, H. Lott, J. Lott, Marie Riley, Tremend, Wilson—13.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, introduced the following resolution, which was laid over under the rules:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a competent stenographer as the official reporter of the House, whose duty it shall be to report the debates of the House for publication in the official journal of the State, and whose compensation shall be twenty dollars a day.

Mr. Joseph B. Lott, of Rapides, introduced the following resolution, which was laid over under the rules:

Resolved, That the journal of the House be published in the New Orleans Standard, and that the expense of the same be paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, under a suspension of the rules, by a rising vote of sixty-three yeas to eight nays, introduced House bill No. 1, "An act appropriating \$250,000 to pay the mileage and per diem of members of both houses of the General Assembly, and to pay the officers, employees and the contingent expenses of the same."

The bill was put upon its first reading. Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill underwent its second reading.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved its reference to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved to lay the motion on the table, Messrs. Barrett and Antoine, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abel, Adolphe, Barker, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Buchanan, Buckingham, Butler, Carter, Crawford, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, P. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Llamblanc, H. Lott, J. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marvin, Matthews, McCarthy, McFarland, Moncure, Morphy, Murray, Nelson, Oplatok, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Sartain, Schumacher, Stanton, Thompson, Tournoir, Ullman, Wand, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Whyland, H. Williams, Worrall, Young—97.

Riley, Schumacher, Stamps, Thompson, Tureaud, E. Williams, Wilson, Worrall—21.

Upon motion of Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, the bill was considered as engrossed, and he also moved a suspension of the rules, by which the bill should be considered in Committee of the Whole.

Carried. Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was put upon its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

NOTICES OF THE INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following notices were given:

By Mr. Brown, of Ascension: An act for the incorporation of a Young Men's Mercantile Library Association for the city of New Orleans.

Also, by the same member: An act entitled an act for the appointment of commissioners to digest and annotate the laws of the State of Louisiana, and prepare a code of practice for the courts, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Davidson, of Livingston: A bill to grant homesteads to all actual settlers on the public lands of the State of Louisiana.

By Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell: An act for the relief of Lewis M. Dawes, State assessor of the parish of Caldwell.

By the same member: An act to authorize the sheriffs and police juries of the different parishes of the State, where there is no newspaper published in said parishes, to advertise by posting up copies and notices at the court-house, and at least three other public places in said parishes, all legal and judicial notices.

By Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita: A joint resolution providing for the adjournment of the present session of the General Assembly on the first Saturday in February next.

By Mr. York, of Carroll: An act to incorporate the Carroll Parish Savings Bank and Trust Company.

By Mr. Gartskamp, of Jefferson: An act to amend article nine hundred and fifteen of the Civil Code.

An act to change the numbers and limits of the First and Eighth Justice Courts for the parish of Jefferson, and to establish the Seventh and Eighth Justice Courts in the parish of Orleans.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act relative to the Justices of Peace, parish of Jefferson, and creating an additional Justice Court in the First Ward of said parish," approved February 9, 1869.

By Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita: A bill to provide for the punishment of members of the General Assembly who may be proven guilty of accepting bribes.

By Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles: A joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress in relation to a general amnesty, by the abrogation of the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States.

Also, an act entitled an act to regulate and preserve the public peace in, and to prohibit unlawful and lewd conduct at places of amusement in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Matthews, of Tensas: A bill to incorporate the town of St. Joseph, parish of Tensas, Louisiana.

By Mr. Bentley, of St. Mary: A bill for the purpose of allowing H. Bellocq, late of Algiers, to sue the State for damages sustained in the construction of levees.

By Mr. Whyland, of Sabine: A bill for the relief of William Wright, levee contractor.

By Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville: A bill for the purpose of abolishing the system of police juries in the parishes, and providing for the election of Parish Commissioners to exercise the same duties as the police juries have heretofore.

By permission, Mr. Brown, of Ascension, introduced an act entitled an act to change the venue in the case of David Fisher, J. C. Olivier and Celestin Olivier from Ascension parish to the parish of St. James, which was put upon its first reading, under a suspension of the rules.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was put upon its second reading.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved its reference to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Brown, of Ascension, moved to lay the motion to refer on the table, which was carried by a rising vote of 50 yeas to 12 nays.

The bill was considered as engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule, by a rising vote of

60 yeas to 12 nays, the bill was put upon its third reading.

Mr. Brown, of Ascension, moved that the bill do finally pass, and called for the previous question.

The main question was ordered.

Upon its final passage, the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Worrall, of Jefferson, and Moncure, of Cade, with the following result:

Yeas: Abel, Adolphe, Antoine, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Brown, Buchanan, Burch, Cochran, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Floyd, Gaddis, Gartskamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marvin, Matthews, McCarthy, Morphy, Murray, Nelson, Oplatok, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tournoir, Tureaud, Verrett, Wand, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Whyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, York, Young—66.

Nays: Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bryan, Butler, Carter, Chichester, Darby, Davidson, Durio, Ellis, Fontelieu, Hyams, Killen, La Saliniere, Llamblanc, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Murray, Nelson, Pond, Schumacher, Stevens, Stamps, Watson, Thompson, Ullman, Worrall—29.

The bill was finally passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the State Superintendent of Education, asking for further time to make a report, which was granted.

Mr. Whyland, of De Soto, moved to adjourn.

Lost.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution.

The rules were suspended, and the following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, That each member of the House be permitted to elect three daily, and two weekly newspapers, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms shall, at the request of members, cause said daily papers to be sent to their residences in the city.

Mr. Young, of Concordia, moved that the House do adjourn until 12 M. tomorrow.

Carried.

And the Speaker accordingly declared the House as adjourned.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Chief Clerk.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Thursday, January 5, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment; Speaker Carr in the chair.

The roll was called, and the following named members responded to their names:

Speaker Carr, Abel, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barber, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carter, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Gartskamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Llamblanc, H. Lott, J. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marvin, Matthews, McCarthy, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Morphy, Moncure, Murray, Nelson, Oplatok, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tournoir, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wand, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Whyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, York, Young—97.

Quorum present.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Armistead.

The journal was read and approved.

The Speaker announced that, by authority of the rules governing the House, he had appointed the following officers:

Minute Clerk, J. Magneto; Assistant-Sergeants-at-Arms, W. S. Mudgett and Thomas S. Kelly.

By permission, Mr. Bowen, of Orleans, introduced the following resolution, which was read under a suspension of the rules and adopted:

Resolved, That the special House committee appointed to examine the books and accounts of A. Dabuclet, State Treasurer, be authorized to employ an expert in lieu of a clerk, and that his per diem be fixed at the same rate prescribed for the enrolling clerks.

By permission, Mr. Brown, of Ascension, introduced the following resolution, which was read under a suspension of

the rules:

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker to unite with two Senators appointed by the Senate, composing a joint committee of five, to investigate the late riots at Donaldsonville and Baton Rouge, with power to appoint a clerk to administer oaths, send for persons and papers, and, if necessary, to visit the places where the riots occurred; said committee to report without delay.

Mr. Worrall, of Jefferson, moved that the resolution be amended so as to require the committee to report at some definite time.

Mr. Morris, of Ascension, moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was carried by a rising vote of fifty-two yeas to fifteen nays.

Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, moved that the committee be instructed to report without delay.

Carried.

The resolution as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, by permission, introduced the following resolution, which was read, under a suspension of the rules, and adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of three members of this House be appointed to examine into the affairs of the New Orleans Gas Light Company, for the purpose of ascertaining whether said company has complied with the conditions of its charter according to law; and that said committee have full power to examine all papers, books, plans, maps, documents and accounts connected with or belonging to said New Orleans Gas Light Company; and, if necessary, to remove the same for examination. And that said committee be further authorized and empowered to send for and examine, under oath, if necessary, all persons connected with said company, or other parties whom the committee may think proper, for the purpose of ascertaining whether said company's affairs; and that said committee be authorized to employ the necessary clerical aid for the same.

Mr. Whyland, of Sabine, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the resolution was adopted, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Pond, of East Feliciana, by permission, introduced the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed, when appointed, to report without delay, to this House, acts repealing the laws now known as the constabulary and militia laws, and to frame and report in lieu thereof suitable and efficient substitutes therefor.

Mr. Gartskamp, of Jefferson, by permission, introduced the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a special committee of five members to examine the affairs of the Board of Metropolitan Police; and to see if the said board has complied with the act establishing said Metropolitan Police force.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Notices were given that the following entitled bills would be introduced on some future day:

By Mr. Stanton, of Bossier: A bill to create the parish of Webster and select a new parish site for Bossier.

By Mr. Buchanan, of Morehouse: An act to provide for supplying the loss of public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the court-house, in the parish of Morehouse, on the sixteenth of March 1870.

By Mr. Carter, of Cameron: An act to incorporate the Louisiana Steamship Company of New Orleans; to encourage direct ocean communication from the port of New Orleans to any ports of Great Britain and the continent of Europe; to foster immigration, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Bowen, of Orleans: A bill for the relief of J. M. McLin, late Justice of the Peace for the Seventh Justice Court.

By Mr. Gardner, of Jefferson: An act for the relief of the Metropolitan Police within the limits of the parish of Jefferson.

By Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles: An act in relation to criminal offenses committed by insane persons or persons alleged to be insane, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Murray, of Orleans: An act for the erection of an asylum for the blind and cripple for the city of New Orleans.

By Mr. Quinn, of Orleans: An act amending the registration and election laws.

By Mr. York, of Carroll:

A bill entitled "An act to repeal an act incorporating the town of Providence, in the parish of Carroll, State of Louisiana."

By Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell: An act for the relief of Andrew Freame & Co.

An act supplementary to an act incorporating the Atlantic and Mississippi Ship Canal Company, and granting State aid thereto.

By Mr. Worrall, of Jefferson: An act to annex the city of Carrollton to the city of New Orleans.

An act to provide for compulsory education in this State.

An act to extend the limits of the corporation of the town of Minden, and to give the corporate authorities thereof the exclusive control of the license and sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors within the said limits, and the disposition of the revenues arising therefrom.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 3, an act to change the numbers and limits of the First and Eighth Justice Courts for the parish of Jefferson, and to establish the Seventh and Eighth Justice Courts of the parish of Orleans, was put upon its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was read a second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 4, an act to amend an act entitled "an act relative to the Justice of the Peace, parish of Jefferson," and creating an additional justice court in the First Ward of said parish," approved February 9, 1869, was put upon its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill underwent its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 5, a bill to authorize the Sheriffs and police juries of the different parishes where in no newspapers are published to post and advertise in writing at the courthouse door, and three other public places in their parishes, notices of sale and other public notices, and proceedings of police juries required by law, was read.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was put on its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 6, an act to amend article 915 of the Civil Code, etc., was put on its first reading.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 7, joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress in relation to a general amnesty by the abrogation of the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States of America, was put on its first reading.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill underwent its second reading, and was ordered to be printed and calendared.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The special order of the day being the consideration of the veto messages of his Excellency the Governor, they were taken up.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, moved that their consideration be postponed, and that they be made the special order of the day for Saturday next, at one o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, moved to lay the motion to postpone upon the table, which was lost by a rising vote of yeas, three; nays, sixty-two.

The motion to postpone then prevailed.

Upon motion of Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, the House was adjourned until tomorrow at twelve o'clock.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Chief Clerk.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Friday, January 6, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

The roll was called, and the following named members responded to their names:

Messrs. Carr, Abel, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carter, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Dewees, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Gartskamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Hus-

ton, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Llamblanc, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marvin, Matthews, McCarthy, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatok, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Stamps, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullman, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Whyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, York, Young—90.

Quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Merritt.

The Journal was read and approved.

Messrs. Bickham, of Washington, and Cochran, of Lafayette, were presented to the House by Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, as members elect from their respective parishes, and were duly sworn in by the Speaker.

The Speaker announced the following members as the special committee to examine into the affairs of the New Orleans Gas Light Company: E. W. Dewees, of De Soto, Alexander C. Bickham, of Washington, Henry Riley, of St. James.

Mr. Gartskamp, of Jefferson, called up the following resolution which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a special committee of five members to examine the affairs of the Board of Metropolitan Police, and to see if the said board has complied with the act establishing said Metropolitan Police force.

Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, called up the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a competent stenographer as the official reporter of the House, whose duty it shall be to report the debates of the House for publication in the official journal of the State, and whose compensation shall be twenty dollars a day.

And moved its adoption.

Mr. Oplatok, of Orleans, moved to amend by striking out the word "twenty," and inserting "fifteen."

Mr. Dewees, of Orleans, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Gartskamp moved to lay the motion to refer on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved to amend by inserting the word "ten," and strike out the word "twenty."

Lost.

The question recurring on the amendment to insert "fifteen" instead of "twenty," it was carried, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

By permission, Mr. Stanton, of Bossier, introduced the following resolution which was read under a suspension of the rules, and adopted:

WHEREAS, the Legislature, in 1868, passed an act authorizing the city of New Orleans to issue bonds to the amount to the amount \$5,000,000, and there having been \$508,000 of said bonds disposed by the Fiscal Agent of the city of New Orleans, Thomas Layton, Esq., and the proceeds thereof having been accounted for by evidence produced before a special investigating committee of the last session of the Legislature; and

Whereas, there is still \$4,492,000 of said bonds unaccounted for; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, that a special committee of the members, be appointed by the Chair to investigate what has become of the remainder of said bonds, and what disposition has been made of the proceeds thereof. The committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, and employ one clerk. Said committee to render a report as soon as practicable.

Mr. Lynch, of Iberville, called up the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the journal of the House be published in the New Orleans Standard, and that the expense of the same be paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Carried by a rising vote—yeas 57, nays 19.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Marie, of Terrebonne, by permission introduced the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to

